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The Ohio Statesman BROOKS, STEARNS & Co., DAILY, TRI-WERKLY AND WEEKLY

MANYPENNY & MILLER. FUBLISHIES AND PROPRIETORS.

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A North of College Hill. The course of study embraces the Ancient and Modern Languages, together with Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History

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Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, Three Ply and Ingrain do-Venetian Rug and Stair do. Oil Cloths, Rugs, Gilt Shades, Cornices.

Buff, Green and White Hollands. Lace and Swiss Curtains. Damask do. etc. etc. Our present stock was purchased previous to the great advance that has secently taken place in the Eastern cities, in all kinds of goods, and we are prepared and selling largely at prices less than manufacturers'. We can afford to give good bargains. Call and sec.

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MADE in the best style and of superior materials.
Gents' Paper and Three Piy Linen Collars, in al shapes, Gents Furnishing Goods of superior quality. Neck Ties, Scarfs, Stocks and Orayats, in be

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Imperial Shirts. A SUPPLY of these celebrated and superior fitting Shirts constantly on hand. Also, Boys' Shirts,

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O best quality for Ladies, Misses and Children.
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The most extensive assortment of superior Skirts in the city, and at very low prices.

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LADIES' AND MISSES' ME HIN O

GENTS' DOUBLE BREASTED ME BAIN & SON-BLACK THREAD LACE BARBEN.

IT IS A FIXED FACT!

CONSUMPTION Can be Cured.

BIR JAMES CLARK, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his Treatise on Consumption, asys: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been cleary demonstrated by the researches of Lacance and other modern pathologists." Dr. Carswell, who investigated such matters as thoroughly as any other man, asys:

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IT IS NOT A FICTION.

These statements are made by men who have demon strated what they say time after time, in the crowder hospital and the truth-telding dissecting room. They are from men who could have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or emblazoning falsehoods THE REMEDY WHICH WE OFFER,

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Has cured hundreds of cases of

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Do not procrastina te, but make use of Wistar's Bals am nd live healthy and happy. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, Northeast corner of Fourth nd Wainut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Dec. 21-dim&wit.

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sert the word "constitutional."

hat it would have been accepted, or at least adopted by an almost unanimous vote of the ed field to vote at the next election, we will Senate. But, sir, in place of this fond hope read them such a lesson of condemnation for being realized, we have found the members of their violation of plighted faith as has never this honorable body launched upon the open sea of partisan discussion. A discussion not sought by the minority upon this floor, but a discussion precipitated upon us because we desire to change the single word "laudable," which is of doubtfal import, and may mean anything or every thing, to suit the whim or caprice of parties, for the word "constitutional," which is definite in its import, and cannot be perverted to suit he whim or caprice of any mere partisan or designing demagogue. I had hoped, Mr. President, to never see the

day when any man or set of men, claiming to be loyal to our common country, and who laid claim to that other and nobler title, the name of good citizen, would object to pledging all of 'his physical and moral force to the Administration in its constitutional efforte" to put down the present wicked and unholy rebellion, against the most beneficent government that has ever, under the providence of God, been ordained upon earth. But in this it appears that I have been vastly mistaken, and that we have men even here, upon the floor of the Senate Cham-ber of the State of Ohio, who are not willing to pledge themselves to the support of the Adminstration in its "constitutional" efforts to put down the rebellion-but are only willing to render this support to an administration of their own choosing in its "laudable" efforts to con-quer rebeldom.

Does not the merest school boy know, that the word "laudable" means praiseworthy, com-mendable, and that these all being of such doubtful import that they are applied to subjects and things in a very different manner by different parties; and that the import of a word of doubt-ful signification like this word "laudable," is always subject to the mere whim or caprice of the party using it; that there is no fixed stand-ard by which its import can be regulated? Now, sir, in the ordinary affairs of life a word

of such doubtful import might be allowable; but, sirs, when the price may be my country—not only mine but your country—not only yours and mine, but the country of the poor and downtrodden of the earth, who look to this country of ours as their city of refuge, my feelings for myself-my feelings for you-my feelings for the poor and down-trodden of the old world, who for long years have been stowing away s pittance to enable them, with their wives and little ones, to fice to this "home of the free," and this asylum of the oppressed—it cannot be

Could these objections be surmounted, there is still another—the obligation we owe to our fathers who have transmitted to us this heirloom-this inheritance which is richer and far more precious in the eyes of the truly appreciative recipient in direct proportion as he is re-moved by the lapse of time from the munificent benefactors who gave him this Constitution, not for himself alone, but in trust for those who might follow after him. Can we, will we, ight; is the obligation to our fathers of revolu ionary memory thus discharged; is the debt we the affirmative may thus answer. I for one have not so far forgotten what is due to myself-to you-to my fellows-to my forefathers and to my God, to thus answer.

I am aware, Mr. President, that this discus sion has already assumed a wide range, and I shall not attempt to increase its latitude; but shall endeavor, so far as within me lieth, to confine my argument to a statement of factsfacts with which all should be familiar if they are not already-and by a simple unvarnished statement of facts as they really exist, and as the impartial historian will write them down, I expect to repel the foul and malicious sian lers and imputations that have been cast upon the Democratic party during this two days' dis-cussion. And when I am done with these facts for the Democratic party needs to elaborate and fine spun logic in its defense—I shall have a few facts and a little bit of faithful history to recite and apply on the other side of the question, and from which I challenge the majority party on this floor to extricate themselves.

Now how did the Democratic party stand a the commencement of this war—at the break-ing out of this foul and unboly rebellion—a rebellion instigated by fanatics and traitors whose misdeeds are so black and damning that my knowledge of the English language does not furnish me with epithets sufficiently oppro

Had we not just emerged from a heated presidential canvass, in which the Democratic par-ty had suffered a sore defeat? Do you think, sir, that these foul traitors in the South who ommitted the tret overt act of rebellion expected the entire Democratic party of the North to side with them in their hellish purpose? I need not have asked the question, I know you think so. You not only think this is true, but you have studied human nature and human acons to but little purpose, if you do not know

is to be true.

But in this instance these disloyal and traitrous men reckoned without their host. The Democratic party having always eschewed the various fanatical isms of the times, said to hem, these men have come into power without our consent, and against our expressed wish es and desire, but they have been elected acording to the forms of the law under the Constitution of our common country, and according to the forms of law under that sacred in strument, must they be removed—by impeachment of they too flagrantly violate its provisions, otherwise through that unobtrusive but effectual method, the ballot-bex.

Such, sirs, was the action of the Democratic party at the commencement of these troublons times, and under this declaration and open avowal of sentiments, they rallied around the standard of our common country by thousands and tens of thousands. It will not do, Mr. Presiient, to tell me that the great Democratic party is disloyal to the Constitution of my country. Had it proved so in the hour of our country's need-as the traitors in the South expected, and as the worse than traitors of the North hopedwhat, I ask, would have been our condition to-Does not every man, who has been supplied by nature with even a modicum of com-mon sense, know that the rebels in the South would have succeeded long since in establishing a Southern Confederacy, and that this fact would have been as gratifying to the traiter fa-natics of the North, as it could possibly be to the fire-eaters of the South?

I honestly believe, as I shall answer to my God, that whatever of stability our Government

SPEECH OF

HON. J. D. O'CONNOR,

OF MONROE.

In the Ohio Senate, February 28, 1863, on the proposed amendment to strike out the word "laudable" in the Welsh Resolutions, and insert the word "constitutional."

ditious persons," as "those who are giving ald and comfort to the enemy," is manifesting a degree of consistency that is toud only in their own school of politics, and which is unparalleled, if not in the history of man, at least in the history of political parties. And to cap the climax of their folly and inconsistency, they are foolish enough to shink that the people are ondowed with sufficient anserine verdancy as to be lieve all this clap-trap, got up for the occasion, and for the sole purpose of carrying the coming ments of Pillaburg and of Senter." and the Union would have been restored broke. "and the Union would have been restored broke." "remaining in it."

This man Tr. Sichardson recently, in the buke his colleague. The called a partisan Senate, for making wha. God that our soldiers are defeated, because it is control?

Is not the link complete? are not the senting the coming ments of Pillaburg and of Senates. and for the sole purpose of carrying the coming elections. I will say to these gentlemen now, Dr. O'Conner said:

Mr. Parsident: I had supposed that when the amendment of my friend from Ashland was proposed to the resolution under consideration, kindness for their fellow man, permit the people when the people is the resolution of the resolution and the resolution and the resolution are consideration, kindness for their fellow man, permit the people when the resolution are consideration, kindness for their fellow man, permit the people are a second as a second are consideration. and the brave soldiers upon the battle and tented held to vote at the next election, we will read them such a lesson of condemnation for their violation of plighted faith as has never been heard of among men, nor dreamed of in their specious system of philosophy. If they will but look, they can, even now, with their meagre vision and comprehension of thinge, see the handwriting on the wall, warning them of the special vicinity of the security from Indah

the speedy departure of the sceptre from Judah, and of their overshrow and condemnation by the people through the ballot-box.

I find myself, Mr. President, under the necessity of arguing this question in a manner that is not desirable by me; but less my Republican friends who president. friends who preceded me shall, in their folly, conclude that they have made an unanswerable argument, I will for the once resort to it and

answer them in their own style, however disagreeable it may be to me. It has been the constantly labored effort of the majority on this floor, since the com-mencement of this discussion, to hold us re-sponsible for the sayings and doings of the extreme men of our party—the radicals, air, if the term will suit you better. Now, sir, in the argument which I am about to make I shall take the views of some of the extreme men on their side, and before I have done I shall connect the President, principal members of the Senate of Congress, and the leading members upon this floor, directly with these extreme men; and, sir, if I do not mistake my powers and abili ty, I will link them together so closely and in-dissolubly that they, with all their specious logic and powers of persussion, will not be able o separate them.

Yes, sir, in your violated faith to the citizen at home as well as the brave soldier in the at home as well as the brave soldier in the of all villanies' when the Republic is still strug-field—in your open advocacy here upon this gling for its very existence with that thrice-ac-floor, by some of your prominent members, of cursed institution! It is in vain, gentlemen: floor, by some of your prominent members, of a violation of the Constitution which he went a violation of the Constitution which he went Slavery is doomed. Neither your entreaties nor forth to defend and to preserve—I will, if I am your tears can save it." Now I propose to connot mistaken, fasten you to Wendell Phillips, Parker Pilisbury, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Stephen Foster, Horace Greeley, Trumbell and others.

To begin, I quote from a speech recently made in Washington city by Wendell Phillips.

Mr. McBurnie (Fusion Democrat)—Before the gentleman from Monroe begins his quotation I desire to ask him a question, if he will

Mr. O'Connor-Certainly.
Mr. McBarnie-The gentleman from Monroe has said a great deal about the part taken ciples wholly independent of it. They will by the Democratic party in putting down this come to the conclusion that the adoption of the by the Democratic party in putting down this come to the conclusion that the adoption of the rebellion. Now, the question I desire to ask is measures I advocated at the outset of the war, this: Did not the Central committee of the the arming of the negroes, the slaves of rebels, Republican party in this State in 1861 ask the is the only way on earth in which these rebels Democrats to unite with them and have but can be exterminated." Thad. Stevens would

from the Democratic party they could not elect servile insurrection. Such is the inevitable a single man in October ; hence this specious proposition. And my friend from Warren and other Democrats with had falled in getting of fice in their own party, whose palms were itching for the spoils, and who even then in their provinces, and settle them with new men, and hearts were whoring after strange gods, left the Democratic party and went over to the Republicans. In the language of one of old, "they owe to posterity and the down-trodden poor of the earth thus paid? Ye who can answer in of us, for if they had been of us, they would not have went out from among us." gentleman from Warren answered ? If so, I

will return to Mr. Phillips : "I have labored nineteen years to take nineteen States out of the Union, and if I have spent nineteen years to the satisfaction of my Puritan con-

science, it was those nineteen years. "The child of six generations of Puritans, I was taught at a mother's knee to love purity Unito me that the Union meant making white men aypocrites and black men slaves; that it meant ynch law in the Carolinas and mob law in Massachusetts; that it meant lies in the pulpit and gags in the Senate ; when I was told that the cementing of the Union was returning alaves to their masters, in the name of the God loved and had been taught to honor, I cursed the Constitution and the Union, and endeavored to break it, and, thank God, it is broke"

Mr. Gunckel (Rep.)-If the Senator from Monroe will permit me, I will say that Wendell Phillips was never a member of the Republi-

can party, and that we never indorsed him. Mr. O'Connor-If the Senstor from Montgom ery will permit me I will say that if there is any truth in the newspaper reporter who reported the above sentiment of Wendell Phillips—that his sectional Vice-President, Mr. Hamli , was present and applauded the traitorous sentimentshall show the gentleman from Montgomery, if I do not fail in my object, that he and his party, from the President down to the members upon this floor, are following in the leadingstringa-yea, walking in the very foot-prints of these men whom he would fain make us believe are radicals for whom they are not responsible.

Again, I desire to quote from a speech de livered in Albany in 1862, by Parker Pillsbury "I do not wish to see this Government prolonged another day in its present form. On the contrary, I have been for twenty years attempting to oper-throw the present dynasty. It I do not misjudge the Constitution, whatever may have been its real character, it was never so much an engine of cruelty and crime as it is at

he present hour. "It seems to me the present Aministration is on the one hand the weakest, and on the other the wickedest, we have ever had Mr. Buchanan's Administration is under infinite obligations to it for casting its wickedness and imbecility

so far in the shade.
"I cannot join in the congratulations that I so often hear as to the hopefulness of the signs of the times—I do not want to see hopeful east
—I am not rejoiced at the tidings of victory of
Northern arms. I would far rather see defeat(!) * * * * * "
"I rejoice in defeat and disaster rather than

pictory, because I do not believe the North is in any condition to improve any great success which may attend its arms. I think the Abo litionists fail sufficiently to recognize one great fact, and that is the pereistent, determined, Goddefying, heaven-provoking impatience of the North. Holding these opinions I do not desire the success of Northern arms * * I say let us have war; let us have all its disasters and defeats, if the condition of the elave is not changed.'

I will not, Mr. President, so far degrade my-self as to read the balance of this infamous and would have been as gratifying to the traiter fanatics of the North, as it could possibly be to the
fire-eaters of the South?

I honestly believe, as I shall answer to my
God, that whatever of stability our Government
may have to day—whatever of permanency may
be accured for her in the duture by the fiery
ordeal and baptism of blood through which it is
now passing, that permanency and that stability
will be due to the action of the ever loyal
Democratic party.

What could the Republican party, alone and
unsaided by the loyal Democrate, have done in
the way of putting down this rebellion? Simply traitorous speech of Parker Pillsbury, in which

unsided by the loyal Democrats, have done in the way of putting down this rebellion? Simply feated at Bull Run and on the Peninsula, and nothing. And for these same Republicans, in under Pope, for, without such defeats, we should

Ohio Statesman

view of all these facts, to be constantly stigmatizing the Democrats as "secession sympthizers," "aiders and absters of treason," "seditious persons," as "those who are giving aid
and comfort to the enemy," is manifesting a dewith all remaining in it."

Is not the link complete? are not the senti-ments of Pillsbury and of Senator Trumbull precisely the same? is there not sufficient identity of language and form of expression to con vince the most superficial observer that thesi men have not only drank at the same foun tain, but that they have been educated in the same school? The gentleman from Montgomery will not be permitted so repudiate Senator Trumbull. It will be remembered, and not only be remembered, but it is a matter of record upon the journals of this house, that a leading member of his party—a man to whom we all listened with pleasure—a man whom we all delighted to honor (Mr. Monroe of Lorain), sought the opportunity early in the session of last winter the introduce a series or resolutions indorsing the views and policy of Senator Trumbull.

This link being complete, I now propose to read from the New York Tribune. Mr. Gunckel-We do not indorse Greeley; have not read his paper for a long time
Mr. O'Connor—I will eay to my friend from
Montgomery, that any man who is at all famil-

iar with the proceedings of the Chicago Con-vention that nominated Mr. Lincoln knows, and the gentleman himself knows, that Horace Greeley, by his indomitable efforts, defeated the nomination in that convention of Mr. Seward, and secured the nomination of Abraham Lin-If the gentleman does not know this he should post himself better as to the doings of his own party. I read from Greeley in the Spring of 1862: "We hear from some of the incurable advocates of that mental darkness in which the word Democracy means Human Bondage and nothing else, earnest appeals to Republicans to forsake their political creed and become pro-slavery men. Do these besotted fools expect Republicans to forget that slavery has set on foot a most wicked conspiracy against the life of the nation—a conspiracy still far from overcome or suppressed? Do they expect Republicans to become the friends of the 'Sum nect these declarations of Horace Greeley' with similar declarations recently made upor the floor of Congress by the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means—the real brains of the Republican Congress, Thad. Stevens. Certainly the Republican members on this floor will not disown him. Hear him in the House of Representatives on the 4th of January last:

"They will find that they cannot execute the Constitution in the seceding States; * * and that this war must be carried on upon prinone ticket and but one party, the Union party?

Mr. O'Connor—I believe they did. They knew full well that without a considerable vote but he would "exterminate them," by inciting a conclusion from his language. But hear him

drive the present rebels as exiles from this country. . . . In order that I may have some credit for sagacity, I ask that gentlemen witt write this down in their memories. It will not be two years before they will call it up, or before they will adopt my views." Thad well knew that the President had perverted the obects of the war already in much less than two years, and that before that time should elapse he would be ready for another perversion of greater magnitude. But let us hear this "brains" of the Republican Congress once more: "I will never give my cousen; to a restoration of the

Union under the Constitution with slavery in Now put Geeley and Stevens together, and if they do not harmonize in feeling and Ladies' Fancy Furs. and if they do not harmonize in teeling and either harmony or discord.

[Concluded to-morrow.]

Ir is now boldly announced that the object of the Conscription bill was not merely to call to the field within the shortest time a given number of troops, and provide for their efficient government, but to assert the power of the General Government to override State laws and constitutional provisions in the calling forth and officering of the militia. One of the leading administration newspaper organs in New York asserts that the "fundamental principle

underlying the bill" is that "The country is a nation-divided into sections only for the convenience of local interests, and always with the understanding that these are to melt away whenever rebellion or invasion shall render it essential for the common good that such boundaries be forgot

Calhoun's doctrine of nullification was infinitely preferable to this sweeping assertion of the right of the Federal Government to abrogate the right of the receral Government to approprie all State rights and take upon itself unlimited power. But the Conscription bill practically sustains all that is here asserted respecting it. In open defiance of the provision of the Con-stitution reserving to the States the appointment of officers, the bill vests the appointment of them in the President. All through the bill there may be traced a studied, careful exclu-sion of State rights reserved by the Constitution and their usurpation by the General Govern

The journal announcing this doctrine cor codes that the bill is "a startling reversal of the almost settled theories of the country." Is would indeed have been singular if a bill of general application had passed the last Congress that was not a startling reversal of the settled theories of the country. Startling reversals have ceased to surprise, because of their frequency in civil and military affairs, but the people are no more prepared to sanction them than if, like angels' visits, they were few and far between. They are becoming weary of the empirics who have produced and can produce nothing but "startling reversals."-Chicago

The Great Rebellion

EXPERIENCED AGENTS ARE WANTED BY

JOHN S. C. ABBOTT'S HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR

AMERICA.

To be in two volumes, bound in leather and illu-This will be THE History Send for a Oircular, or make application for territor;

LEDYARD BILL,

TELEGRAPHIC

Morning and Noon Dispatches.

PROCLAMATION. Washington, March 10.—The Chronicle of to-morrow will contain the following:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED SPATES— A PROCLAMATION RESPECTING SOLDIERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE. EXECUTIVE MANRION, March 10.

EXECUTIVE MANBION, March 10.

"resuance of the 26th section of an act in p... "entitled An act for enrolling and of Congress. "tional forces, approved on the calling out the n... Abraham Lincoln, Fressald of March, 1863, 1... Chief of the army ident and Commander-in- "o hereby order and navy of the United States, ... "listed or and command that all soldiers e... "listed or and command that all soldiers e... "listed or and command their regiments without leave, sharforthwith return to their respective regiments; and I do hereby declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall on or before the let of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the general orders of the War Dopartment No... 60, and the respective regiment, except the forfeiture of pay and allow ances during their absence; and all who do not return within the time above specified, shall be arrested as deserters and punished as the law provides.

And whereas, evil disposed and disloys! persons at sundry places have enticed or procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the armies and prolonging the war, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and dangers. I do therefore call upon all partires. dangers, I do therefore call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the afore mentioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and aid in restoring to their regiments all sol-diers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for earolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand. Done at the city of Washington this 10th day of March, A. D 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the 87th.
(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Letters of Marque.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Tribune's special from Washington states that a committee of the Chamber of Commerce had an interview with the President yesterday, at which they urged him to make arrangements forthwith to ssue letters of marque and reprisal under the recent act of Congress. Their arguments are understood to have made a strong impression upon Mr. Lincoln. A contrary view, however was subsequently urged by Senators who were prominent in opposition to the passage of the law. They represented to the President the dangers of foreign war in case he should do what was asked of him. The subject is understood to have been before the Cabinet at its

NEW YORK, March 11 .- The Times' Washngton dispatch states that nine citizens of Fairfax were arrested there to-day and sent to Old Capitol prison, charged with having piloted the rebels in their late raid upon that place. The rebels who entered Fairfax Monday just saved their distance in escaping with their plunder-Colonel Johnson following after them with cavalry force so sharply as to recapture thirty or forty of the stolen horses.

A Norfolk letter says the recent reconnoissance of Col. Dodge from Norfolk has proved an eminent success. He marched one hundred and ten miles, visiting Southfield, Chuckatuck and Blackwater bridge. He met the enemy at Windsor, near the latter point, drove in their advance upon the main body, and then attacked them on the flanks and forced them to retire to Blackwater. The fight lasted only forty min-

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